

GAME WARDENS IN PUTNAM COUNTY

SEVERAL STATE DEPUTIES HAVE
BEEN HERE FOR THE PAST FEW
DAYS ATTEMPTING TO FIND
VIOLATORS OF THE GAME
LAWS.

SOME COMPLAINTS MADE

Several deputy state game wardens have been in and around Greencastle for the past few days attempting to locate violators of the state game laws, according to information from a reliable source. Of course the wardens have attempted to keep secret the fact that they were here, and they did so for several days.

Each year these deputies, at the opening of the game season, go into the different counties to find violators of the game laws. A warden gets a certain amount of each fine and conviction, so they are anxious to make arrests and convict those they arrest. Many complaints have been made by Putnam county farmers who prohibit hunting on their land. A state law prohibits hunting on a man's land without first getting his permission to do so. Many hunters have disregarded this law and paid no attention to the signs posted on the farms near this city.

Many hunters have entered the field in quest of quail and rabbits within the last few weeks without hunting license or permission of the land owners to hunt on their farms. The law prohibiting hunting on Sunday also has been disregarded and the bang of the shot-gun is heard on all sides.

Whether the game wardens are still here or not could not be ascertained today. So far no arrests have been reported but it would be well for those who hunt to comply strictly with the laws governing hunting as they might run across one of these deputies.

Harry Maxwell and Dr. J. P. John are home from Davenport, Iowa, where they conducted a series of meetings. Mr. Maxwell was in Davenport for 24 days. Dr. John being there only the last eight days of the meetings. Mr. Maxwell will leave next week for Portland, Indiana, where he will conduct the music during a revival service held by the Rev. U. S. Bridge.

GOVERNOR RALSTON ISSUES THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Governor Ralston on Sunday issued his first Thanksgiving proclamation. The governor made mention of recent car strike in the following words:

"Let us not fail to thank God out of our full hearts that a long step has been taken quite recently in our beloved state toward securing peace and justice in industrial centers through the arbitration or reason, thus preferring the striking of palm to the striking of bludgeons.

"And may we not pray blindly when we ask, with our faces to the stars, that the divinity in man may, at no distant day, impel an affectionate and indissoluble union between the two indispensable factions in the world's progress—capital and labor.

SATURDAY NIGHT IN BRAZIL

There is always something doing in Brazil on Saturday night. Fights and drunken revels are numerous. Last Saturday night the interurban station in that town was the scene of several drunken affairs. In telling of it the Brazil Times says:

"Shortly afterwards Greencastle's representatives sallied into the station. One of the visitors could not keep up with his feet, which persisted in walking out ahead of his body. When he went up to buy a cigar his feet went through a plate glass in the front of a show case, shattering the glass and causing considerable damage."

MR. AND MRS. ERNEST STONER ENTERTAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stoner entertained thirty friends with a 500 party at their home on west Washington street Monday night.

Seven tables were occupied by the guests. Delightful refreshments of marshmallow salad, cake, baked beans, olives and coffee were served.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Ruth Ruark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ruark of Beveridge street to Athol Banks Lagle of this city to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ruark November 23rd at 5 o'clock. Miss Ruark is one of the popular young ladies of the city. She has been employed at the Allen Bros. Dry Goods store for several months. Mr. Lagle recently moved here from Lafayette.

The charge of assault and battery against Policeman Arthur Stone has been withdrawn and the case dismissed. The affidavit was filed by Mrs. Arthur Stone last week in Souire Phillip Franks' court and was withdrawn by Mrs. Stone this morning.

ARGUE IN AND OUT FEES CASE TODAY

SUIT OF EX-SHERIFF FRANK
STROUBE TO COLLECT \$216
WHICH HE ALLEGES IS DUE
HIM FOR SERVICES DURING
HIS TERM OF OFFICE HEARD
BY JUDGE HUGHES THIS
MORNING.

COUNTY IS THE DEFENDANT

Whether the act of the last legislature legalizing all claims for sheriff's in and out fees, is intended to effect old fees, was the point argued before Judge James P. Hughes this morning, by C. C. Gillen, attorney for Frank Stroube, ex-sheriff of Putnam county, and George Wilson, county attorney.

Mr. Stroube recently filed a suit against the county, making the county commissioners the defendants, asking a judgment of \$216, which he alleges is due him for in and out fees during his term as sheriff.

He filed the claim with the county auditor but the commissioners refused to allow the claim. Then he filed his suit. He bases his suit on an act of the last legislature which legalizes all claims for in and out fees.

The county attorney alleges that the act does not legalize the claim to the extent that the county is liable for it. On the other hand, Mr. Gillen alleges that by legalizing the fees, the legislature laid the county liable for the payment of them. Judge Hughes will give his decision in the case later.

THE GOVERNOR IS WILLING.

"They have my permission to kill every rat in the state," said Governor Ralston yesterday in commenting on an appeal from J. Roy Strickland of Owensville, Ind., to issue a proclamation calling on the people of Indiana to a general slaughter. Mr. Strickland, who is a pronounced rat-hater, telegraphed the Governor that what little corn had been harvested in southern Indiana this year is being devoured by the rats and that there is need for immediate action. The Governor is too busy just now, however, to prepare an anti-rat proclamation. Such a document, however, may be forthcoming next April or May, because Senator Ratt's new law provides that a rat day be designated in the spring. In the meantime it will be perfectly all right with the Governor if Mr. Strickland and other citizens wage war on the rat—proclamation or no proclamation.

MAYOR DON IN GREENCASTLE.

Mayor-elect Don Roberts of Terre Haute was in Greencastle for a short time Monday afternoon. Mr. Roberts was here only a short time stopping off between trains.

Charles V. Newman, who has accepted a position with Grafton Johnson, as general manager of a laundry and other business enterprises controlled by Mr. Johnson in Toledo, Ohio, came home Saturday night and has been confined to his home since with a severe cold. Mr. Newman and his family soon will remove to Toledo to make that town their future home. Mr. Johnson is a brother of Mrs. James B. Nelson of this city.

Reese Vermillion, of Wichita, Kas., a brother of the late Isiah Vermillion and formerly of this town, is here visiting Miss Claude Vermillion and other friends and relatives. Mr. Vermillion is a prominent attorney of Wichita, Kas. A few years ago he received the largest attorney's fee of his career. The Standard Oil Company was his client and his fee was \$50,000. Some fee that.

Prof. and Mrs. W. F. Swahlen are entertaining at dinner this evening in honor of Bishop and Mrs. Edwin Holt Hughes of San Francisco.

MAY SEEK SHIVELY'S SCALP.

Northern Indiana Democrats Plan
Move to Bring Out New Candidates.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Nov. 17.—There is a movement on foot in northern Indiana to bring out a prominent Thirteenth District Democrat to contest with Senator Shively for the nomination for United States senator. It is pointed out that Shively has been linked with an element of the Democracy that is on the down grade. Recent election results in South Bend, Elkhart, Michigan City and Laporte are cited as evidences of that fact. The movement has been carefully guarded, but it is probable that the opposition to Shively will have its candidate well groomed and in fighting harness within a few weeks. It is understood that strong elements of the party in other parts of the state are assisting the movement.

ASBURY CONSERVATORY RECITAL

Following is the program for the Asbury Conservatory of Music Recital to be held in the Conservatory at 7:45 o'clock this evening:

1. Piano. A Japanese Doll Swift Ruby Wright.
2. Piano. Melody Rogers Norveta Green.
3. Piano. Bird Song Mae Eileen Erb Florence Evans.
4. Piano. Twilght Helm Edith Crawley.
5. Piano. Sonata in G major Clemente Nellie Gillespie. (With second piano.)
6. Voice. The Sweetest Flower That Blows Hawley Pearl Newgent.
7. Piano. Sonata in C major Kuhlau Marie Smith. (With second piano.)
8. Piano. Duett, Dance Villagers Dennee Phillip and Donald Maxwell.
9. Piano. March of the Flower Girls Wachs Lela Sinclair.
10. Pipe Organ, Festival Hym Bartlett Edward Pitkin.
11. Piano. Duett, In Stately Measure Alletter Elva and Evalyn Nevins.
12. Piano. Barchetta Nevin Donald Maxwell.
13. Piano. German Dance. Beethoven Mabelle Brock.
14. Voice. Foggy Dew Fox Kathryn Allen.
15. Piano. Prelude from Carnival Mignon Schuet Esther Laverty.
16. Voice. In the Boat Grieg Walter Boyle.
17. Violin. Souvenir de Wieniawski Robert White.

WILD STEERS KILLED.

Wilmer Holman and Badger Hessler went to the Odom farm northeast of Linton last Thursday and slaughtered two of the "wild" steers that terrorized that vicinity several weeks ago when an attempt was made to load them into a freight car. The steers broke out of the pens and became very vicious. Owing to a misunderstanding the Odom boys attempted to drive the cattle to Linton again Thursday, but the animals again became unmanageable and returned to their pasture. They were enticed into a cattle barn and securely penned in before the butchers who went to slaughter them, felt that it was safe to approach. The animals were magnificent specimens and they made the most fancy beefs ever placed on the local market.—Danville Gazette.

The crows recently chose their roosting place in the Forest Hill cemetery and became so bothersome that the cemetery board had to take action to break up the evening gathering place of the birds. Shells were furnished to boys who enjoyed the sport of killing the farmers' pest.

The condition of R. W. Crawley, who lives on Fox Ridge, has not improved in the last few days. He has been sick for several months and little hope is given for his recovery.

Earl Lane hunted quail near Valhalla Monday and killed the limit, which means he killed 15 quail, all that the law allows a hunter to kill in one day.

TWO DIPHTHERIA CASES REPORTED

TWO CHILDREN ATTEND FOX
RIDGE SCHOOL MONDAY WITH
WELL DEVELOPED CASES OF
THE DISEASE—SCHOOL CLOSED
TODAY AND CHILDREN PLACED
UNDER QUARANTINE.

DISEASE IN CLOVERDALE

Two cases of diphtheria have been reported on Fox Ridge, and the school there was closed today in order to fumigate the building and prevent a spread of the disease. Both children who were quarantined this morning, attended school Monday.

One is John White, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John White, while the other is Irene Welsh, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Welsh. Dr. Jerome King, upon receiving the reports of the cases, placed each home under strict quarantine, and it is hoped that a spread of the disease will be averted.

Dr. King also reports two cases of diphtheria in Cloverdale township. The cases are in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Rule, who live just southeast of Cloverdale, the patients being their children. Dr. King was in Cloverdale Monday and placed the home under quarantine.

MEASLES CLOSE THE MANHATTAN SCHOOLS

With virtually all of the pupils of the Manhattan school, thirty in number, ill of the measles, and with eight out of fifteen of the Black Hawk school and seven out of the fifteen of the Walnut Chapel school, ill of the same disease, measles have virtually closed the three schools. All three schools are within a few miles of each other. The disease was spread at church two weeks ago Saturday night, when a young man, broken out with the measles attended and exposed persons whose children attend these schools. The disease was taken to the schools and rapidly spread. Now the schools are closed because there are not enough pupils to attend.

CLOVERDALE STORE ROBBERED.

The York Drug store in Cloverdale was robbed sometime Monday night by some one who evidently entered the store by unlocking the door. About \$8 in money, mostly nickles and pennies, were taken. There were no evidences of the store having been broken into so the thief evidently had a key which would unlock the door. There are no clues to the identity of the thief.

EMBROIDERY CLUB MEETS.

The Ladies' Embroidery Club of Reelsville met with Mrs. Kate Foster Wednesday afternoon, November 12th. The program consisted of a discussion of Charles Dickens and some of his poems.

The following program has been arranged for the meeting Dec. 10th, 1913:

"The Value of Today." Mrs. George Fox.
Discussion by Mrs. Belle Huffman.
Hostess, Mrs. Etta Nelson.

The third meeting of the Win-Mychum Week will be held this evening in Locust street church. The meeting is from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Miss Pearl Warren will lead the meeting and her subject will be "Secret Discipleship." This meeting is for the young people of Greencastle and all are invited to attend.

Bishop and Mrs. Edwin Holt Hughes, who have been here for a week will leave tomorrow for their home. Mrs. Hughes will go from here to Ohio, where she will visit relatives. Bishop Hughes will join her within a few days and they will leave the first of next week for their home in San Francisco.

PREPS OFF FOR BRAZIL.

The DePauw Academy football team left on the 12:38 interurban car for Brazil, where they will meet the high school team of that city. The game has been scheduled three times but until today the two teams have been unable to get together.

The Preps have gone through a week and a half of strenuous practice for this game. Selby, the hard-hitting halfback, who was injured in the Wiley game, has again donned his football togs, and will boost the Preps' chances for a decisive victory over the Clay county lads. Several rooters accompanied the team to Brazil.

DELTA ZETA ENTERTAINS.

The members of the Delta Zeta sorority entertained the town ladies, sorority members and fraternity members at a butterfly tea this afternoon at their chapter house on Hanna street. The tea was given in honor of Mrs. Minnie L. Fuller of Shelbyville, who is chaperone for Delta Zeta.

The house was elaborately decorated, pink chrysanthemums being used in the parlors and butterflies and pink roses, the sorority flower, in the dining room. In the receiving line were Mrs. Minnie L. Fuller the honor guest, Mrs. Albert Wray of Shelbyville, Mrs. Edwin Holt Hughes of San Francisco, Cal., Mrs. O. F. Overstreet and Miss Rallsback of Indianapolis. The receiving hours were from two to four and from three to five.

ASBURY CONSERVATORY RECITAL

The Asbury Conservatory pupils and faculty will give their first public recital of the year at the conservatory hall Tuesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

Miss Corwin has returned to her home in Indianapolis after spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Ben S. Corwin.

Mrs. James B. Nelson is expected home this evening from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Johnson, of Greencastle.

The S. C. C. club will meet this evening with Miss Nellie Gardner.

LEASING LAND IN MADIS'N T'WNSHIP

ED H. LOWRY, OF TERRE HAUTE,
SAID TO BE SECURING LEASES
ON LAND NEAR THE ROOT
GLASS WORKS AT FERN—MAY
BE PROSPECTING FOR OIL.

BEGAN WORK LAST WEEK

Land near the Root Glass company plant at Fern in Madison township is being leased, it is said, by Edward H. Lowry, of Terre Haute, with the view of drilling for oil.

The first leasing of land in Putnam county by an oil prospector began last spring when Phil S. Fenn began to lease land north of town. He has leased about 12,000 acres and states that he soon will have a drilling rig on the land to sink a well.

Just as he has completed leasing, the Terre Haute man, Ed H. Lowry puts in an appearance and begins to lease land near Fern. What Mr. Lowry's intentions are is not known. However, it is believed, that he too is leasing land to drill for oil.

WRECK TRAIN CALLED.

The wreck train on the Vandalla Monday morning made a run to Gibson, a station east of Greencastle. A car of a local freight train jumped the track and blocked both tracks.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. Scobee, whose death occurred Sunday evening at her home west of Mt. Meridian, was held at the Bethel church on the National road this morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. D. Beck of this city officiated the services. The interment was at the Brick Chapel cemetery.

MONEY FOR XMAS

It's high time you were saving something for your Xmas expenses—Only five weeks until Santa will demand his share. Begin now to put aside a certain amount every week—and keep it up—don't stop—get ahead of the game.

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- Black and brown French Coney sets head and tail trimmed, special from\$3 to \$5
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- White Iceland Fox Sets lined with colored satin, and silk rosette trimmed at\$10, \$15 and \$18
- Black Lynx, separate muffs, extra large size and nicely made with Skinner satin lined at\$10 to \$12
- Natural River Mink set at\$12
- Handsome Wild Cat set, one of the seasons favored furs natural golden brown and black spot\$15
- Beautiful Mole skin set, very handsome at\$35
- Fine Japanese Mink sets at\$27.50 and \$35.00
- Children's sets, all kinds from\$1.50 to \$4.50 set

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THE HERALD

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The State Department of Public Instruction, established by a constitutional provision of 1851 creating the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is one of the most important of state offices when considered in relation to its wide contact with and usefulness to the people of the state.

While the duties devolving upon the incumbents in the early stage of Indiana's growth were not as onerous as in later years, yet the spirit and integrity of these pioneer leaders gave education in this state a trend that has made our commonwealth recognized for its educational progress—a progress which has been distinctly accentuated under the administration of Charles A. Greatheart, the present State Superintendent.

Today the capacity of the State Department of Public Instruction and its various divisions of work has assumed such proportions as to bring it in touch with every educational and socializing movement in the state.

The state board of education is identified with the state department of public instruction through the state superintendent, who is ex-officio, president of the board and makes known the decisions and carries out the rulings of that body. On this board sit presidents of colleges, universities and normal schools, city and county superintendents and business men.

One division of work in the department of public instruction is given over to the interpretation of school laws, and scores of letters are received and answered daily touching upon mooted points in the law. These letters come not alone from the school people, but from the laity, and must be attended to with promptness and precision.

A deputy is employed whose concern it is to keep accurate accounts of all receipts and expenditures of school funds and to tabulate financial reports that are sent in from all school corporations in the state. Other statistical information concerning the number of school buildings, extent of equipment, number of teachers and school children reported from the school districts are tabulated and kept on file in the department.

The work of the manuscript department touches not only the school officials in the state, but brings the state department directly in contact with the teachers whose manuscripts are sent to the state for grading.

In this department the manuscripts are received and graded; licenses written and forwarded to the county superintendents reporting the manuscripts. Here also is kept a record of the professional qualifications of applicants for licenses, all of whom must comply with the requirements of the minimum wage law before the various grades of licenses are issued. Each month, from January to September, hundreds of teachers' manuscripts are received in the department of public instruction for grading.

The state department also edits and sends out all questions for teachers examinations, which include every

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13	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal, etc.	25
14	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head, etc.	25
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16	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing, etc.	25
17	Kidney Disease, etc.	25
18	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, etc.	1.00
19	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed, etc.	25
20	Sore Throat, Quinsy, etc.	25
21	La Grippe—Grip	25

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month from 40 to 60 sets of questions.

Other publications issued by the state superintendent of public instruction are school laws, courses of study, township institute outlines, rules and regulations for accredited schools, rules and regulations governing the granting of licenses, and various educational bulletins. A biennial report is also issued by the department.

The state superintendent of public instruction is regarded as the mainstay in school legislation. Through his advice and assistance the school laws are drafted and presented to the legislature and through him in a large measure, the enactment of the laws must be secured.

Outside the immediate duties of the office, the state superintendent, because of his close relation to all progressive movements in the state, is constantly called upon to take part in important educational gatherings to speak of institutes to assist in the dedication of new school buildings, to deliver commencement addresses and otherwise to identify himself actively with affairs over the entire state.

Until the present year there has been no radical change in the staff of the state department of public instruction. The number of assistants, deputies and clerks provided by the law of 1885 has not been increased although the amount of work for each department has been constantly enlarging with the progress of the schools in the state. But during the current year the most important and far reaching school legislation ever enacted in this state has been procured.

The vocational educational law, making mandatory the teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the rural and town elementary schools of the state, manual training and domestic science in the city and town elementary schools of the state requiring mandatory the teaching of agriculture outline courses of study in these subjects for high schools in the state, will produce vital and needed changes in the school curriculum. This law also provides for the establishment of separate vocational schools. From the department are issued the offices of industrial and agricultural deputies appointed by and under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction thus extending the jurisdiction of the department to these special vocational schools and adding to the staff two new members.

The legislature of this year also enacted a law providing for a high school inspector whose duty it shall be to inspect high schools in the state and determine upon their fitness to be classified according to standards placed by the state board of education. This office is an addition to the state department and the high school inspector is appointed by the state superintendent of public instruction, schools and departments and creates all commissions and certificates to high schools and in it are received and examined all reports covering the work of the high schools.

The state department of public instruction is visited daily by those without as well as those within the profession who seek information on the public schools in the state. It also counts among its visitors, distinguished educators from other states for Indiana has taken some steps in education that make it worth while for other states and even countries to visit and investigate the school work.

Established with the constitution of the state, a continually increasing factor in the social growth of the state department of public instruction with its body of officials, is becoming more and more the originator, organizer, and distributor of educational principles, plans, and methods.

A HINT TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

"When my children show the slightest symptoms of being croupy I give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when I have a cough or cold on the lungs I take it for a few days and am soon rid of the cold," writes Mrs. Clay Fry Ferguson Sta. Mo. The first symptom of croup is hoarseness, give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains no narcotic.

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PAY OF TRANSLATORS.

Some Foreign Books Turned Into English for From \$25 to \$100.

The industry of translating foreign authors into English has grown amazingly in the last fifteen years. Before that time there was comparatively a small demand by American readers for the writings of foreign authors, except, of course, the famous writers.

Commercialism had little to do with the early translations, most of which were accomplished as a labor of love on the part of certain English literary men.

Now the situation is changed. At the present time nearly every novel of prominence published abroad is printed also in English. Every one that makes a hit is snapped up immediately and thrown upon the American market.

As the quantity of translation from foreign authors increased the quality declined. At first the work was done by men of ability who had a thorough knowledge of the language they were dealing with. Now this branch of literature has become more drudgery and is confined to writers who work with open dictionary.

From \$25 to \$100 is paid nowadays for the translation of a foreign book. Some of these contain from 300 to 600 pages, and an energetic translator can accomplish his task in a few weeks. Keeping in mind the payment he is to receive, he hustles through the work as rapidly as possible, with the natural result.

As soon as an author makes a hit abroad his works are thrown into type here one after another as quickly as they can be turned into English. The translator and printer alone read them, and in many cases there is no criticism passed upon the execution of the work.

One woman in New York has been known to translate at the rate of eighty typewritten pages a day, and during one week she succeeded in filling a contract calling for the translation of two three hundred page books in French.

Some years ago when Belot's "Strangers of Paris" made a hit abroad, a cheap publishing house in New York began printing the author's other books. A writer who was noted principally for his speed was hired to take the work and he received \$35 for each book he translated. From six to ten days was all he required to accomplish the translation of a volume.

There are scores of men and women in New York working for \$30 or \$40 a week translating the sensational French books of the cheaper sort. There is a continual demand for these novels because they are generally regarded as daring.

AFRICAN OIL PALM

Grows Well on Arid as Well as Moist Soil.

The African continent seems to produce the greater number of vegetable growths which contain fatty or oily matter in a more or less fluid state. The fruits or other products of these plants are brought from the west coast of Africa by boat to Marseilles, Hamburg and Liverpool. The oil palm is one of the most valuable of the oil-producing varieties of the west coast. It extends from Cape Verde to Angola, over more than 3200 miles of coast, and penetrates into the continent as far as the region of the great lakes. It is even found on the east coast. Proximity to the sea is not as necessary for the oil palm as for the cocoa tree, for it grows very well in dry ground.

It is the fruit of the tree which yields the oil. From the pericarp is extracted a yellowish oil, but the nut itself affords a white oil. In the Gulf of Guinea, the main harvest from the fruit is from January to June. The natives only extract the yellow oil, while the white oil is taken from the nut in Europe. The pearly production of a plant in good condition is from 10 to 12 growths of the fruit making in all some 200 pounds, which yields about fifteen pounds of oil from the shell, and 30 pounds from the nut. Other products are taken from the tree, such as palm wine and fibres. The fibres of the young leaves are woven into baskets and waterproof cordage. In Europe the palm oil is used only for making soap and candles, and not as a food product. When fresh, however it has an agreeable taste, and might easily replace olive oil for table use.

Mahogany Railroads.

Mahogany is often used for ties by the railroads in Cuba as well as in other tropical countries, but Sir William Van Horne has forbidden it on his road. He considers it a crime to cut small mahogany trees, as there is plenty of other timber in the forests suitable for construction purposes. A bridge on the Cuba Railroad near Santiago is built entirely of mahogany, but in violation of orders.

HUNGER THE BEST SAUCE.

Sauce is used to create an appetite. The right way is to look to the digestion. When that is good you are certain to relish your food. Chamberlain's Tablets improve the digestion and create a healthy appetite. For sale by all dealers.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

DISEASE IN BRICK.

Air Drift From Ocean Can Carry Noxious Germs.

A French military surgeon in Algiers has recently found that spray driven ashore from a stormy sea can effectively transmit disease germs. Carrying on his investigation at Bab-el-oued, near Algiers, at a point where a number of sewers discharged into the sea, he found that the spray which was driven some 150 feet ashore and high into the air contained three times the number of germs ordinarily present in the air.

This spray forms a mist, which permeates the houses near to the waters edge and in it a number of virulent bacilli were found.

When a gale is blowing off shore the effect is still more pronounced, and the proportion of germs increased and the investigator is convinced that steps should be taken to protect shores from sewage pollution.

There are sufficient people in England and Scotland paying the annual tax imposed by the inland revenue upon the use of armorial bearings to produce a sum of \$350,000 each year. The great bulk of this sum is paid by people who are not at all proud about their family or their arms, but pay the tax regularly simply because they have carriages or plate heraldically decorated. The really old families of the realm, however, use armorial emblems for decorative purposes to an extent almost incredible in the eyes of those familiar with them only on note paper, table silver and carriage panels.

South America's "Oil Bird."

One of the animal curiosities of South America is the "oil-bird" or guacharo. It breeds in rock caves on the mainland and one of its favorite haunts is the island of Trinidad. It lays its eggs in a nest made of mud, and the young birds are prodigiously fat. The natives melt the fat down in clay pots, and produce from it a kind of butter. The caves inhabited by the birds are usually accessible only from the sea, and the hunting of them is sometimes an exciting sport.

German Military Training.

Germany, through the thrift, intelligence and prosperity of her people, illustrates to mankind the advantage of training in youth her manhood to the use of arms; the habits of discipline and the order and cleanliness of person are carried into after-life by all classes of modern Germans; this permeates the whole Nation, and is today recognized as a national characteristic. The womanhood of the Nation looks with reproach upon the man ignorant of military training.—African Monthly.

He Did Not Follow It.

One day the famous Dr. Cheyne was summoned to attend Beau Nash, the unworldly king of Bath. He prescribed for him and the prescription was duly sent to be made up. Next day the physician called to see his patient, and in the course of his examination inquired whether the prescription had been followed. "No, sir," said the doctor, "I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of the bedroom window."

Friday Superstition.

Is Friday unlucky? Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Washington, Bismarck, Fahrenheit and Spurgeon were born on Friday. Henry VIII gave Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America, Columbus actually discovered this continent and the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock on Friday. Once more: The first newspaper printed by steam power (The London Times) appeared on a Friday; while the stamp act was repealed in England on the same day of the week. With Charles Dickens Friday was an especial favorite.

People who advertise their wares find plenty more coming.

Godliness does not mean exclusiveness.

Jones' Baking Powders

Our Own Manufacture
Guaranteed Pure
Equal to Any
Better than Most Kinds on the Market.
Pure Cream Tartar
Baking Soda
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Ginger, Spices
Pepper, Sage, Hop, etc.
Extract Vanilla and Lemon

Best Quality

JONES, STEVENS & Co.

SOME OLD-TIME REMEDIES.

Quaint Medical Practices of a Few Generations Ago.

Bleeding and poulticing and blistering were regarded as panaceas for all sorts of ills, and some of the most ignorant characters in the community were supposed to possess some occult knowledge of medicine. Some of their medicines contained all sorts of herbs or "yarks," as well as bugs, worms, snails and other mortally offensive ingredients. A once popular mixture was called the "Water of Life," says the New York Tribune.

Another popular remedy contained among other ingredients, hair cut from a black dog and burned to ashes, blood from a lamb, brains from a calf, earthworms bruised in a mortar, vinegar, four kinds of spices, ten kinds of "yarks," salt, pepper, the juice of blackberries and lemons and a liberal addition of skunk oil. This was regarded as particularly helpful in cases of persons afflicted with fits, or what was in those days called "falling sickness." Even gold leaf and powdered coral entered into some medical mixtures. Pearls and rubies were powdered and used as medicine. Some of the "ointments" in common use were composed of ingredients from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and the very odor of them must have been enough to frighten away some diseases. Adders and vipers were supposed to contain medicinal powers, and they were slain and used in some remedies. Bugs and other equally tempting insects were collected and used both externally and internally as medicine. In a marvellous collection of old medicinal receipts owned by the Massachusetts Historical society there is one remedy for the smallpox and "fevers," in which toads are the chief ingredient. The toads, however, were to be collected only in the month of March. They were first boiled and then "pounded very well," in a mortar, and finally reduced to a powder.

Curious beliefs obtained regarding the virtues of animals as healers. It was thought that if a child afflicted with fits had a puppy for a bedfellow the disease would transfer itself from the child to the puppy. Children afflicted with the whooping cough were taken to the nearest mill and shaken in the hopper as "sure cure" for this disorder. Indeed, the writer remembers seeing a little girl brought to his grandfather's mill to be shaken in the hopper only a few years ago. It is not uncommon in our day for people in some localities to wear a little sulphur in a bag fastened to a cord around the neck as a preventative of the itch, rheumatism and all kinds of contagious diseases. Others carry an onion in the pocket to ward off several kinds of disease, and an old woman once solemnly assured the writer that if an aching tooth were extracted and kept in a bottle of whisky instead of being thrown away the person who had had the troublesome tooth extracted would never again have the toothache, "unless," she added, "the whisky wasn't pure."

This same wiseacre declared that if people would only smell their stockings when they took them off at night and before getting into bed they would never have unpleasant dreams. She also "knew for herself" that a red wooden rag worn around the left ankle would keep one from having rheumatism for she had had the rheumatism frequently until she tried this method.

Clay's Death in Dispute.

Almost every visitor to Washington has noticed the dial of a clock on the avenue front of the National hotel, and has also noticed that the face of the clock, which is up in the arch on the roof, is a painted clock, and not a bona fide time piece.

They have also noticed that the hands of the clock are painted to indicate 8:33. This time has been registered on the National hotel over fifty years, and many have wondered why that particular time was selected.

The explanation is that the clock was painted soon after the death of Henry Clay, who died in room 22, of that hotel on June 29, 1850, and it is stated by authority that the time indicated by the hands of the clock was fixed to indicate the exact hour of the death of Henry Clay.

If this is the fact, the painters, or the person who ordered them to set the clock at that time, made an error, because although Henry Clay passed away in the hotel on that particular day, he died at 11:15 a. m., instead of 8:33. The people at the hotel will contend that their clock is right and that the papers and the records are all wrong.—Baltimore American.

Royal Women Gamblers.

Marie Antoinette was a slave to cards. On one occasion she played for thirty-six hours at a sitting with but an intermission of a couple of hours. "The play at the queen's table at Fontainebleau" wrote the Emperor Joseph II, "was like that in a common gambling house; people of all kinds were there, and mingled without decorum; great scandal was caused by the fact that several of the ladies cheated."

Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's ill-fated queen, was never quite so happy as when playing for high stakes. The records of privy purse expenses are full of her winnings from her royal house, for she was a lucky player.

HAD TAKEN HIS WEIGHT IN MEDICINE.

M. D. Faucett, of Gillsville, Ga., says he had taken his weight in medicine for headache and constipation, but never used anything that did him so much good as Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all dealers.

Children Cry *Wm. D. Jones* tcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Wm. D. Jones* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant, it contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and relieves Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, weakens the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Jones*
The Kind You Have Always Bought
in Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THROW OUT THE LINE.
Give Them Help and Many Greencastles People Will Be Happier.

"Throw Out the Line!"—Weak kidneys need help. They're often overworked—they can't get the poison filtered out of the blood.

Will you help them? Doan's Kidney Pills have brought benefit to thousands of kidney sufferers.

Greencastle testimony proves their worth.

Miss Jane Albin, 608 Illinois St., Greencastle, Ind., says: "For some time my kidneys bothered me. Whenever I did any heavy work, severe pains went through my sides and hips. I had dizzy spells and felt tired all the time. On a friend's advice, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and the made a change for the better at once. I continued to take this remedy, and the pains left and my health improved. I have had no trouble since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. —Adv.

ANCIENT COUNTERFEITS

Phoney Money Popular in the Golden Days of Charles I.

It is difficult to think of counterfeiters in connection with the golden days of Charles I, but a recent discovery of old coins in the well which is being excavated in the ruins of Scarborough Castle, England, seems to prove that they not only existed at that time but were frequently in danger from the officers of the law.

The find in question consisted of a large mass of copper or brass strips, together with a number of imperfectly struck coins. The discovery took place at a distance of 130 feet from the surface of the ground.

H. A. Grueber, the keeper of the coins at the British Museum to whom a portion of the find was sent, pronounced them to be incomplete farthings of the reign of Charles I. issued between 1626 and 1630. It appears that the right to issue these coins was granted by King Charles to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane, who no doubt made a considerable profit on the monopoly. The result of this monopoly seems to have been that extensive forgeries took place, and the British Museum's expert is of opinion that the coins found during the excavations at Scarborough Castle are forgeries struck at the time, and that in all probability they were thrown down the well to escape detection.

A lot of people never hear opportunity knocking for them, being themselves too busy knocking other people.

Children Cry *Wm. D. Jones* FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
MONON ROUTE TIME TABLE.
(In effect Nov. 24, 1912, at 5:00 a.m.)

North Bound.
4 1:54 a.m.
10 9:57 a.m.
6 12:33 p.m.
3 2:20 p.m.

South Bound.
12 5:50 p.m.
5 3:25 p.m.
11 8:15 a.m.
9 5:21 p.m.

J. D. ELLIS, Agent.

Going West
8:30 a. m. (Ex. Sun.) 2:03 Daily
5:24 a. m. (Ex. Sun.) 3:47 (Ex. Sun.)
12:28 p.m. Daily 9:10 (Ex. Sun.)
1:20 a. m. Daily 4:17 Daily

—000—
VANDALIA RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 18 2:19 a.m.	No. 35 12:33 a.m.
No. 14 6:42 a.m.	No. 13 3:12 a.m.
No. 34 3:03 p.m.	No. 27 8:04 a.m.
No. 20 1:58 p.m.	No. 9 8:53 a.m.
No. 8 2:56 p.m.	No. 21 11:27 a.m.
No. 26 6:04 p.m.	No. 7 3:05 p.m.
No. 44 9:47 p.m.	No. 33 6:01 p.m.

The Wizard Floor Mop

solves the problem of

The Care of Hardwood Floors

This Great Labor Saver with 54 in. handle-- I can of Floor Oil

Sent to your own door for only \$1.50

In the shape of a triangle it will get into the corners. It gets the dust and holds it. It is easily cleaned. It saves your back. It's a real pleasure to use

Call us up

A. B. Hanna
Phone 88

COAL

When you want the BEST, Brazil Block, Indiana Lump, West Virginia or Pocahontas Lump or Mine Bin Coal, place your order with

Daniel Kelley
Phone 70

SHOE Repairing

109 S. Vine Street
Work promptly and neatly done
W. A. Craver

Money Loaned

At 2 per cent on monthly balances.
Loans made on live stock and all other good chattel securities.

THE HOME LOAN CO.
Room 4 and 5 Southard Bldg.
Greencastle, Ind.

If you can't find what you want go to
Riley's New and Second Hand Store
Full line of Household Goods, Stoves and Furniture repaired. Also storage for goods.
Phone 134. No. 719-19 1/2-23-25 South Main Street.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICES.

Madison Township.
I will be at my office at my residence each Wednesday and Saturday to transact the business of Trustees of Madison Township.

WILL STRUBE

Mill Creek Township.

I will be at my home in Mill Creek Township on Wednesday and Saturday of each week to transact the business of my office.

ERNEST KIVETT

Jackson Township.

I will be at my office in Jackson Township every Friday to transact the business of my office as trustee.

BENJAMIN W. LEE

Jefferson Township.

I will be at my residence on Tuesday and Saturday of each week to transact the business of my office.

ALVIER STRINGER

Monroe Township.

I will be at Bainbridge each Wednesday to transact the business of my office.

D. E. ETCHESON

Floyd Township.

I will be at my residence in Floyd Township on each Wednesday to transact the business of my office.

FRED TOLIN

Marion Township.

I will be at my residence in Marion Township on Friday of each week and Tuesday at Ellettsville to transact the business of my office.

W. M. McCAUGHEY.

Physician and Surgeon.
Residence: corner Broadway and Seminary streets.
Telephone: 666-6, 721; Res. 319
Office in Evans' Block, 24 S. Jackson street

CHAS. WYATT.

For First-Class

VAULT WORK

At Reasonable Prices.

Phone 2 on 718.

DR. O. F. OVERSTREET

Dentist

Office in Bence Building, South Vine St., Greencastle, Ind.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MONEY TO LOAN ON HORSES.
CATTLE and all other good Chattel Security at the Low rate of 2 per cent. interest on monthly balances.
\$25.00 one month \$0.
\$50.00 one month \$1.00
Other amounts same proportion.
All dealings strictly confidential.
HOME LOAN COMPANY
Greencastle, Ind., first stairway south of Ricketts' Jewelry store on South Indiana street.

LESS BOWEL TROUBLE IN GREENCASTLE.

Greencastle people have found out that A SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adlerika, the German bowel and stomach remedy, relieves constipation, sour stomach or gas on the stomach INSTANTLY. This simple mixture became famous by curing appendicitis and it draws off a surprising amount of old foul matter from the body. It is wonderful how QUICKLY it helps. For sale by Jones-Stevens, druggists.

W. W. TUCKER

Physician and Surgeon

Office: Vine street, between Washington and Walnut St., Greencastle, Ind.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors heirs and legatees of Edmund B. Lynch, deceased, to appear in the Putnam Circuit Court held at Greencastle Indiana on the 1st day of December, 1913 and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship and receive their distributive shares.

Witness, The Clerk of said Court, this 7th day of November, 1913.
ARTHUR J. HAMRICK,
Clerk Putnam Circuit Court.
2. 3D Nov. 14th

KEEPS LIFE UNDER TRAIN.

Man Run Over by Engine and Cars Merely Says "Whew!"

Sandusky, Ohio.—Fred Jesse, 45, section hand was knocked down and run over by an engine and thirty-one freight cars on the Nickel Plate near Kimball, but lives and is again at work. A gash was cut in his scalp behind the right ear, but he does not appear to have been injured otherwise.

Several men and boys standing on the station platform at Kimball saw the engine strike Jesse, who was walking down the middle of the track, apparently unaware of the danger. They ran to the man, expecting after the train passed to gather up his mangled body.

"Whew!" was Jesse's only utterance as he got up and commenced rubbing the dust out of his eyes. His clothing was torn to shreds.

TO BUY IN POSTAL BONDS.

Banks Decide to Help Keep Up Their Price.

Washington, D. C.—As the result of the first sale of postal savings bonds in New York recently at the low rate of 92.5, the Trustees of the postal savings banks are considering the adoption of prompt methods to maintain the securities at their face value. They will announce their willingness to invest in these bonds at par the 30 per cent. of postal savings deposits which the law places at their disposal for investment "in bonds or other securities of the United States."

This, it is pointed out, would virtually insure one hundred cents on the dollar to the holders of these bonds at any time during the twenty years' life of the securities.

Poisoned by Cherry Sundae.

Phillipsburg, N. J.—Thomas J. Urell, a member of the High School football eleven, was in a critical condition at his home from ptomaine poison, contracted from eating a cherry sundae a short time after a game. The physicians say that if he had gone without medical attendance, a half-hour longer he would have died.

Name Baby for Heroine.

Newport, R. I.—In memory of the late Ida Lewis, heroine of Lime Rock Light, the first baby ever born on the little rock was christened with her name. The child is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hansen, keepers of the light, and her arrival brings her total population of the rock to eleven.

HOW CALVE LEARNED TO SING.

Like the Window Washing Pupils of Squeers, It Was by Practice.

Miss Emma Calve, like all other prima donnas, has her own views upon the voice and the art of singing. She comes this year to fulfill an exceedingly promising engagements of forty-five concerts under the direction of Messrs. Cort and Kronberg, and in spite of a multiplicity of duties in connection with her work, she is always ready to talk fully and interestingly on the subject of her art.

Miss Calve's education for the stage was eminently a practical one, as she was forced at the age of eighteen to aid in providing a living for her family. She left her home at Aveyron, in the south of France, to study in Paris, where she received instruction from several famous private masters, and then with little actual operatic experience to give her courage, she went on the stage as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," in Brussels.

"I learned something at every performance," said Calve at the Hotel Astor in New York the other day. "The singer whose voice is so good and whose talents are so ripe that she can prepare a role perfectly for her first, or second, or even her fiftieth performance does not exist. Something may be added to a portrayal each time it is repeated if one only will study."

"I had to work hard and long before I made my great success in 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' in London in 1892. But even then there was more to be done, for the art of singing, or rather operatic art, is advancing every day; formerly one had just to sing, but nowadays the new operas and the new lyric-dramatic art, make greater demands upon the singer, both vocally and dramatically than was ever dreamed of in the old coloratura days, and we must all keep pace with the times or be left behind."

RAILWAY TIES OF CORNSTALKS

Inventor Says He Can Turn Out One Every Thirty Seconds.

Mr. J. T. Schaffer, who proposes this scheme says:

There are in the United States about 210,000 miles of single track railway, for which are required 550,000,000 wooden ties. The annual renewals of ties are about 100,000,000. The wood is giving out and Mr. Schaffer would use pressed cornstalks as a substitute.

Having figured out the geographical relation of the roads to corn belt, Mr. Schaffer has decided to run his plant to the railroads, instead of distributing his ties from a center. As a thrashing machine travels about the country "setting up" at farms where it is required, so this inventor intends to draw his machinery by locomotive to sidings along the corn and sugar cane belts and turn out as many ties as may be demanded. It would require a train of four or five cars. About twenty-five hands would be employed and a tie could be turned out every thirty seconds or 1,200 during a working day of ten hours. "Oak ties," said Mr. Schaffer, "cost \$1.33 in Northern New York. The cornstalk substitute costs one-third less. The latter will outlast three wooden ties."

"All railroads soak their wooden ties in creosote to lengthen their life," continued Mr. Schaffer. "The objections to creosoting are that it does not prevent water from soaking in between the spikes and wood fiber. Again it is very expensive, and in the third place creosote is a deadly poison."

"To the steel tie there are objections, the noise and the loss of elasticity which prevents the tie from springing back in place after the ends have dropped into the roadbed."

"The Wabash experimented with cement ties, but it was necessary to insert wooden plugs in which to drive the spikes, and the water, swelling the plugs, burst the cement. In Paris they tried ties made out of paper, but the cost was prohibitive, and, by the way, no insect that lives can penetrate a cornstalk tie, for the cells are all filled with 'indurated,' or hardened substance."

"Spreading of the rails is the cause of most of the accidents," says the inventor. "Now I would dovetail the rails into my tie, and then there would be no 'spreading.'"

No Science of History.

"The moving finger writes and, having writ, moves on." We can no more stop or guide its writing than could the wild man whose relics we look for in the drift of another geological period than ours. What is still more humiliating, practically we can no more tell what it is going to write, even tomorrow than could the cave dweller, says the London Saturday Review. A short time since and nobody in the world, not foreign secretary or prime minister or emperor, knew that Japan and Russia would have made peace and that America was the go-between. In truth, there is no science of history. Conceive a man more learned than Freeman in history, greater in science than Darwin, deeper versed in human character than George Eliot—yet he could not even roughly draw the map of Europe as it may be a little time hence. The heap of letters which God put in the hand of his empire builder, bidding him "make with them what world he could," are still in constant disarray.

Fishing With a Mirror.

Some French anglers use a tiny mirror attached to the line near the baited hook. The idea is that the fish, seeing itself reflected, hastens to snatch the bait from its supposed rival. Very successful results have been obtained through the employment of this unique device.

SCENES IN BAKU.

Comprising a Population of Many Nationalities.

"Baku has been called the Johannesburg of Russia," says a traveler. "If this means conglomeration of many nationalities attracted by the riches of the soil, then Baku has been well named, for it would not be difficult to find in this strange city a representative of almost every race of Europe and Asia. Tartars and Persians, united by this bond of common religion, form a majority of the population and supply the greater part of the labor. A sprinkling of Russians hold official positions and a few are found as clerks in the offices of the numerous oil companies, for all books have to be kept according to law in the Russian language. The rest of the population is made up of many nationalities. In appearance, Baku, with its unpainted houses, is Asiatic; only here and there the ponderous, barrack-like buildings, covered with sheet iron painted green, and the orthodox cathedral, with its gilded cupola, proclaim the Russian dominion. Viewed from the Caspian, Baku is built on sloping ground in the shape of an irregular crescent, round an inlet of the sea, formed by the junction of the Apscheron peninsula with the mainland."

"In what is called Blacktown are situated the hundred-odd refineries to which the oil is brought in pipes from Bakhany, or in barges from Bibi-Eibat, across the bay. Here, too, are accumulated the vast stores of oil in covered reservoirs called ambara. Day and night the thud of the refining machinery never ceases; day and night benzine, kerosene, ostaki and lubricating oils are prepared for the markets of the world. Blacktown adjoins Baku proper, the modern portion of which is composed of huge tenement houses, standing in narrow and not too clean streets. In the center is the old walled Tartar city, interrupted by winding alleys, with curious, flat-roofed, wind-dowless houses."

"Here the Tartar merchants spread their wares on the pavement in front of their shops, spending the day in moving a number of colored beads up and down a string, or in haggling over the price of the articles they are only too eager to sell. Close up against the southern wall a park has been laid out. It contains the only vegetation for miles around and has been constructed and maintained under the greatest difficulties, for the soil is barren and unsuitable. Here each evening in peaceful times, the quality of Baku gather to discuss scandal and to eye the latest vagaries of Armenian women's costumes."

"Not far away the road from Baku drops into the valley of Bibi-Eibat, the most prolific oil field in the world. The first thing that strikes one is the smell of petroleum in the air—a mixture of kerosene and tar, and decidedly pleasant. The next thing one notices is the innumerable derricks, like wooden giraffes, dotted all over the valley. The sound of machinery is heard everywhere as the work of boring new wells and bailing the completed ones proceeds."—Chicago News.

How Elephants Work.

Elephants make good workers, but they will not work overhours. A traveler in India says: "The elephants round us were dragging the logs to the mill to be sawed. They were harnessed for this with a broad breast band and heavy chains. A native looped the chains round the logs, and the elephant started off with them and deposited them on the trolley. Others were piling up the sawed planks with their trunks and carrying them across the yard to be piled. A mahout sat on the neck of every elephant, and if the animal picked up too small a plank the mahout would hint, with his iron spike, that two might go to that load. Then, grunting, the elephant would pick up the second, with infinite delicacy of balance, turn, march over and deposit them beside the pile, always returning for another load so long as there were any planks ready. When there were none, he would take his ease in the sun and wait. Or perhaps, there were heavy logs to be pushed from one place to another, and if pushing would do with his trunk curled against the log, no elephant would give himself the trouble of picking it up, any more than a housemaid would pick up a chair on casters."

"Presently, with one accord, all the elephants dropped work and moved in the direction of the sheds. 'That means it's 11 o'clock,' said the foreman. 'Dinner hour. Not for King Edward himself could we get them to do a stroke of work from now until 3. It's their off time. At 3 they begin and work until dusk, and they start about 4 in the morning but they don't understand overtime.'"

A New Deposit of Amber.

A deposit of amber occurring in a friable disintegrated and much broken sandstone has been discovered on the Island of Santo Domingo, in the province of Santiago, the locality having an altitude of 1,800 feet near the top of the hill, Palo Quemado, or Brunt Post. The amber is found loose in the soil and disintegrated rocks and also in the friable sandstone. It usually appears in lumps from an inch or two in diameter to the size of a man's hand, round, sometimes flattened, with a dull exterior and a brown surface crust. It is like much of the Baltic amber in respect to its covering, and like buried resin generally. The color varies from yellow to a rich deep brown hue.

In fifty years the average height of British men has risen an inch to 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.
Dog days last only six weeks, but there is no end to duds days.

BUY IT BECAUSE

...ITS A...

Studebaker

Frank H. Wheeler, Dealer

Greencastle, Indiana

19 S. Market Street.

UNCLE SAM A MONEY MAKER.

Interesting Machines Used in the Government Mints.

A million pennies a day—that is the capacity of a strange machine which Uncle Sam uses in the Philadelphia mint to count the coin of smallest value made by this government. The machine, known as a counting machine, was exhibited in the government building as a part of Uncle Sam's \$800,000 display on the peninsula in Gull's lake at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

The counting board is about as large as a big kneading board, such as housewives use. The surface is wide enough to hold a row of forty pennies. When the pennies are to be counted several thousand are heaped onto the board, which is placed above a hopper. Then an operator tips the board backward and forward and sideways so that the pennies slide about, and finally settle in the grooves made by the brass partition slips. When the board is full there are 1,000 pennies on it. It is then dumped into a receptacle just outside the hopper and the pennies which have slipped off the board into the hopper are caught by a box underneath. Pennies are coined at the Philadelphia mint, and the government finds the coining of them profitable, because the value of the metal they contain is only about three-fourths of a cent.

The upsetting machine is another interesting mechanical contrivance. It is used for turning the edges of coins. The coin disks, of the proper size and thickness, but with their edges still rough, are placed upright beside a round topped, revolving table. At each revolution of the table one of the disks drops into a groove between the table and an outer shell, and the pressure on the edges of the disks makes them smooth.

Stamping the coin is the last process, and this is done by means of a great machine which weighs fifteen tons and costs \$15,000. There are twenty-four such machines in the Philadelphia mint. The disks which are to be coins are placed in a tube, as in the case of the upsetting machine. Two steel fingers take hold of the bottom disk and move it over the die. Then the die above presses down on the disk, so that the impression is made on both sides. At the same time the edges on the disk are milled, and when the upper die raises the steel fingers push the finished coin out of the way and bring a disk into position.

The machine at the Portland exposition, which is used in stamping \$20 gold pieces, has a capacity of ninety a minute. A pressure of 180 tons is necessary to stamp a silver dollar, and 130 tons' pressure will stamp a double eagle. Smaller coins require less pressure.

THREE KINDS OF HEADACHES.

Important in All Forms to Have the Eyes Examined.

A physician writes: There are three main causes of headache, and the first of these has to do with the nervous system. A headache is, everybody will acknowledge, a very natural result of nerve strain. In the hurry and bustle and strain and stress of life today our poor nervous systems have no chance, no moment of rest and inaction from the time we arise in the morning till we go to bed at night. The pursuit of pleasure, the scurrying ceaselessly from one place to another in search of amusement, the fact that a certain class of persons find life a bore unless they are in a whirl of excitement, will often account for the fashionable headache, the headache of the (overworked) society woman. Work, properly so called, will never produce a headache; it is one of the best preventives of headache. Anxiety and incessant worrying over trifles will certainly cause the headache of overstrain, as any harassed, anxious and "worried" household head of a large family will testify to. The headache of anaemia, common enough among young girls of low vitality, is due to a nervous system ill-nourished, with impoverished blood. Many obscure neuralgias have thus a very simple explanation.

The second great cause of headache is eye strain. Many a man who is suffering from eye strain assures his doctor that his eyes are certainly not at fault, as he has "splendid sight." It is not the nerves of sight which are affected, but the nerve and muscle muscles of accommodation which he is constantly and unconsciously fatiguing in order to make his sight as good as he believes it to be. The error is in the shape of the eye, which requires continual muscular strain to rectify, and proper glasses would immediately remove the need for this continual strain. This form of headache follows close eyes work, such as reading, writing or sewing. It is worse at night, and is practically absent in the morning, differing from other forms of headache.

A very large number of headaches come under the third category—namely, headaches due to poisons in the blood. The "throbbing headache" is often caused by what medical men call over blood pressure or too high blood pressure, due to impurities or toxins circulating in the blood. They generally arise from disorders of digestion in the stomach and bowels, from improper diet, the overeating of meat and rich dishes, imperfect mastication, foul teeth and lack of exercise. Relief will not be permanent so long as new toxins are being produced as new toxins are being produced by overeating rich dishes and neglecting the laws of health.—Chicago News.

LEGAL RATES

2 PER CENT -- LOANS -- 2 PER CENT

Cheapest Money Ever Loaned—Some of the Following Rates

\$25.00	3 Mo.	\$1.50	\$50.00	3 Mo.	\$3.00
\$75.00	3 Mo.	4.50	100.00	3 Mo.	6.00

We will loan you from one to twelve months time, from 10 to \$250. Figure your own rates—2 per cent per month interest. Compare these rates with what you have been paying. Call and talk it over. No loan no charge.

THE BRAZIL LOAN COMPANY.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

OFFICE DAY IS THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK

Thanksgiving Menu Cards

Some strikingly Clever Ones for Your Thanksgiving Dinner—Get Them at

HERALDOFFICE

...THE HOME OF GOOD PRINTING...

Monon Football Special

Account of foot ball game, I. U. Vs Purdue, at Bloomington.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22ND.

special train will leave Greencastle at 9:35 A. M. Returning train leaves Bloomington at 7:00 P. M. Fare, \$1.00 for round trip. Good only on special trains on or above date.

J. D. Ellis, Agent

REMEDY AS BAD AS THE DISEASE

"On the seventh of February I contracted a severe cold followed by a cough and final loss of voice. I tried many remedies none of which did me any good. I then went to my family doctor and he swabbed my throat five or six times with some abominable stuff. I think it was beneficial but the remedy was as bad as the disease. At last the thought struck me—why not try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did so and this morning my voice is fairly good and is gradually growing better," writes H. C. Clay, publisher of The Reporter, Rapid City, Manitoba. For sale by all dealers.

Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors, heirs and legatees of Ezekiel Wright, deceased, to appear in the Putnam Circuit Court, held at Greencastle, Indiana, on the 25th day of November, 1913, and show cause, if any, why the Final Settlement Accounts with the estate of said decedent should not be approved; and said heirs are notified to then and there make proof of heirship, and receive distributive shares.

Witness, The Clerk of said Court, this 31st day of October, 1913.

ARTHUR J. HAMRICK

Clerk Putnam Circuit Court

CHASE & SANBORN

A TEA AND COFFEE NAME OF SATISFYING FAME

These famous Teas and Coffees are sold in Greencastle only by

GROGAN & MILLER

Enter at Any Time

For High Grade Instruction in Music

Asbury Conservatory of Music

I. E. NORRIS, Director,

BISHOP HUGHES SPEAKS AT UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes delivered the sermon at the University Service in Meharry Hall Sunday afternoon. The hall was filled to capacity. Taking as his text "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother" Bishop Hughes, in part, said:

The subject is not often treated fully both because we deal with it so often in a fragmentary way and because we are afraid of a forced sentimentality and object to any artificial appeal to our emotions.

But the theme needs discussion, particularly in a nation where social station is not fixed by birth and where consequently the sons and daughters of the lowliest march to the highest places. If the heart lingers while the head goes on to culture, children may sometimes be affected by a false shame concerning their parents.

By position is meant that many commentators place the fifth law in the first section of the decalogue as one of the duties toward God. Under this conception parents are minor deities, the lieutenants of God, his most important social representatives in governing the world.

The partiality is seen in that this law alone becomes special. It selects two people from among earth's countless millions and commands toward these two unique honor and love.

The promise relates to the gift of long life. This promise is not to be tested mathematically or by exceptions but rather by tendencies. Nationally it is sure. The oldest nation on earth is the Chinese who have kept their land longest; and the Chinese pay more honor to parents than do any other people.

But there is an individual application also. Every day hundreds of premature funerals occur because children fail to honor their parents and court the death of the swine field.

The problem suggests the question: Whether parents should be honored without regard to their character. But this problem is not so real as it seems. Few will admit that their parents are so utterly base as to be unworthy of any honor. Usually when we come to maturity our memory will convince us that they were ordinarily right.

When a young man is 18 or even 21 it is possible that he does not know everything. Soon we become away that we carry with us the failure or success of our fathers and mothers.

By partnership is indicated the fact that God commands equal honor to father and mother, building two pedestals of equal height. There is no discounting fatherhood in the name of a false gallantry. Both halves of parenthood have the tribute of God and so should have our tribute.

The message of Sinai is supple-

mented by the message of Calvary as seen by the act of Jesus on the Cross in committing his widowed mother to the care of the beloved John.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Swahlen have issued invitations for a dinner on Friday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Renick, of Navasota, Tex., Nov. 9th, a son Robert L. Renick Jr. Mr. Renick is a former resident of the city and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Renick.

M. M. Starr, of Los Angeles, Cal., is here for a few days the guest of Mrs. Starr and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Donner. Mr. Starr was formerly a resident of Putnam county.

Buried under several feet of earth on the Abraham Houghland farm near Sandborn has been found a receptacle holding \$3,500 in gold. The money was dug up by relatives of the late Abraham Houghland who died several weeks ago, after a successful career as a farmer in Vigo township. Before he died he imparted the whereabouts of his money on his family and it was located and is now with the balance of his personal property. Houghland was a well to do farmer, having 35 acres of White river bottom land. His estate was valued at nearly \$40,000.—Crawfordsville Review.

MAKES WIVES KISS DEACONS.

Bishop Quayle of Methodist Church Holds Unique Ordination.

Guthrie, Okla.—After Bishop William Quayle of the Methodist Episcopal church had ordained a number of deacons and elders at the annual Oklahoma conference of the church he called the wives to the front of the pulpit and told each to kiss her husband.

"Husband and wife should work together perfectly to be valuable to the community in which they live and to the church they serve," said the Bishop after the seals had been duly administered.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER

W. D. McNary to Emerson E. Ruark, land in Fillmore, \$1800
Frank A. Arnold to F. C. Tilden, land in Madison township
Frank A. Arnold to Ethel N. Tilden, lot in Greencastle
O. J. McDonald to E. F. Moran, land in Cloverdale township

PERSONAL

Edwin McCullem is a new barber at the Palace Barber shop.

Mrs. Florence Black spent the day in Indianapolis.

Wm. Houck was in Indianapolis on business today.

C. A. Kelley was in Indianapolis on business today.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bridges spent the day in Indianapolis.

Miss Effrey Voliva spent the day in Indianapolis on business.

L. A. Beard was in Indianapolis today on business.

Dr. C. A. Tedric transacted business in Indianapolis today.

Mrs. F. A. Hays and son, Louis, spent the day in Indianapolis.

Mrs. F. G. Gilmore was in Indianapolis today on business.

Charley Wood, county recorder, was in Indianapolis yesterday on business.

Mrs. Jacob Keifer is spending a few days with relatives in Indianapolis.

Wm. Sillery and son, Kenneth, spent the day hunting west of the city.

Mrs. R. L. O'Hair, Mrs. Isaac Hammond and Mrs. Bridges spent the day in Indianapolis.

Mrs. W. A. Fox, who lives on Bloomington street, is ill of the measles.

Fasten the buttons on your clothing if you expect to see "Women go on the Warpath" at the Lyric tonight.

Mrs. Edwin D. Jockla, of Stambaugh, Mich., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Beemer on Poplar street.

Will Conklin was in Indianapolis today to attend the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. which is being held there this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. O'Dell and daughter, Miss Jeanette, have returned from Oklahoma after an extended visit with relatives there.

Charles Meikel was in Indianapolis today to attend the Grand Encampment meeting that is being held there this week.

John Waltz has resigned his position as tailor at the Fashion Clothing store and will move to Brazil in a few days.

Reese Vermillion Esq., of Wichita, Kansas, an old time resident of this county, is here visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. T. E. Ballard spent Sunday with her daughter, Evalyn, who is attending DePauw university—Crawfordsville Journal.

A. B. Stewart, of Roachdale, son of Louis Stewart, who is living here with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hixon was here today visiting his father and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hixon.

"Women on the Warpath" tonight at the Lyric. One of the most comical features ever shown here. See the Drys win. Special song, "My Heart."

Irene, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Welch, who live on Fox Ridge, is confined to her bed with diphtheria. The family were quarantined by the health officer.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of College Avenue will hold a business meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. Swahlen.

Paul T. Allen of Gary spent the day with his mother Mrs. Wm. Allen on west Franklin street.

Miss Gladys Trissler has accepted a position at the Trick Five and Ten Cent store.

Joseph Bament and daughter, Mrs. Mary Perkins, of Greencastle, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Joseph Bament, who is taking treatment at the National sanitarium—Martinsville Reporter.

Mrs. John Holtzman will return to her home in Utica, Ill., after visiting the last of the week. Mrs. Newman will accompany Mrs. her daughter, Mrs. C. V. Newman.

Mrs. Newman will accompany Mrs. Holtzman home for a few days' visit before going to their future home in Toledo, Ohio.

DIFFICULT CENSUS TAKING

A Delicate Task in Egypt—Discovering Secrets of the Harems.

The country for the last few days has been going through a series of questions and answers. It is the period of the decennial census. At home the taking of the census is a comparatively easy matter. Every household has his or her sheet to fill up on a certain night and the collector fetches it on his rounds, and there the matter ends. But in Egypt there are insuperable difficulties in the way of such simple methods.

To begin with as the illiterate class is large, it is manifestly impossible to get the forms filled in, writes a Cairo correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. So the Government has had to nominate an army of inspectors, who have been going from house to house and have powers to penetrate to the inner apartments in order to obtain full details.

Of course in a number of cases the natives, not understanding the cause, resent this intrusion, and some of the incidents have been most awkward. Moreover, very few of the fellahs really know their ages. Their idea of time being fixed by events. Thus one man's reply to the questioner was that he was a boy working in his father's field when Alexandria was bombarded, and another that he remembered seeing the "maika fransawya," evidently the Empress Eugenie, at the opening of the Suez Canal.

On the other hand the women, unlike their Western sisters, do not consider age a thing to be ashamed of and unblushingly admit, in some cases, quite ten years more than possibly is their age. The harems have been another obstacle to the completeness of the census, and in many instances the inspectors have had warm quarters of an hour with the surly and unwilling eunuchs who guard those portions of the Easterner's domicile.

Altogether the lot of a census inspector is by no means a happy one and it cannot be wondered at that many of them fight shy of the job. The task requires no end of tact, patience and persuasive power and, considering the difficulties in the way and the fact that the inspectors are empowered to hale recalcitrant inhabitants before the nearest magistrate or magistrate's court, the task is not an easy one. The road passes entirely through British territory and the Government has erected a station every twenty miles where caravans may spend the night.

There is provision at each station to put all the freight under cover, comfortable brick and concrete houses afford excellent conditions for a good night's rest and there are cook houses where the meals of the caravans are prepared. One of the neighboring chiefs is held responsible for the cleanliness and good order of each station. He receives a monthly salary of a few shillings from the Government and a few yards of calico from each caravan passing over the route.

The road was intended and is well adapted for the use of wagons, but unfortunately the South African oxen that were brought into the country did not thrive there and the experiment of using them was given up. As long as oxen were used large wagons loaded with 6,000 pounds of freight and drawn by sixteen oxen made an average of fourteen miles a day from one lake to the other.

When the oxen proved a failure, small carts hauled by the natives and carrying about 1,000 pounds of freight were introduced, but it was finally decided that transport on the backs of men who receive only from five to seven shillings a month was cheaper, and now vehicles are seldom seen on the road.

There are a few worse businesses in the world," he says complacently. "The work is active, with constant variety, and quite a little excitement. The risk is small and the profits large. I believe I have no rival in the field, but I have a jim dandy partner—my wife."

The man who would be a successful starter must have some knowledge of his stock in-trade. He must be a good judge of household furnishings of all descriptions, be able to value rugs and carpets at a glance almost. He must not only be up in furniture, hangings and ornaments of all sorts, but in tableware—silver, glass and china. He must be a quick as well as a shrewd judge, for his purchases are made by rapid bidding in auction rooms.

"But of course a man can't be an expert judge of such things to begin with," the starter says. "When I first started I knew so little about it that I paid \$42 and cartage on several pieces which my wife afterward discovered, by a tour of the department stores, could have been bought new for \$50. After that experience I spent whole days at a time looking over goods which were to be auctioned off, selecting those I wanted and then wandering from shop to shop, pricing articles of the same kind, until little by little I learned. Everything I bought taught me something and as experience grew profits grew in proportion."

The method of the boarding house starter is to select a house with an attractive front in a neighborhood which will appeal to people who are able and willing to pay for the best, furnish it beautifully at very little cost fill it with first class tenants at first class prices and when it is in full running order sell out at a handsome profit. One of the houses which brought him \$2,500 for good will and furnishings had cost only an \$800 outlay in all, and had paid for the trouble of running it during the two months which elapsed before a purchaser was found.

Satan works hardest when the churches are closed for the summer vacation. A foul tongue cannot express the desires of a clean heart.

Piety is never perfunctory.

CENTRAL AFRICA'S FIRST ROAD.

A Scotchman's Gift, It Has Done Much to Develop the Region.

James Stevenson, a wealthy Scotchman, gave \$25,000 to build a road between the north end of Lake Nyassa and the south end of Lake Tanganyika in Central Africa about twenty-five years ago. He was convinced that nothing would help more to develop Africa than good highways.

It has helped to accustom the natives of that densely peopled region to work for the whites, and to use calico and other European articles. The work of construction was the first instance on a large scale of the utilization of native labor in Central Africa. Many trained laborers now live along the road and are engaged in transport service between the two great lakes.

This highway is known as the Stevenson road. Mr. Chrapkovski, an official in the German service, who recently travelled over the road has written an interesting account of it.

He says that though nothing has been done to maintain the road built, twenty-five years ago, it is still, with the single exception of the road between Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika, the best highway in Central Africa. As nothing has been done to maintain the road it is now covered with grass, but travellers say this is really an advantage as the vegetation has helped to keep the road from washing, and it is also better for the feet of the carriers who dislike to walk on those stretches where there is no grass, for it is as hard as stone and hurts their feet.

The usefulness of the road is proved by the fact that porters carrying 60 pounds on their backs make an average of twenty miles a day while the usual journey is only ten miles. The road passes entirely through British territory and the Government has erected a station every twenty miles where caravans may spend the night.

There is provision at each station to put all the freight under cover, comfortable brick and concrete houses afford excellent conditions for a good night's rest and there are cook houses where the meals of the caravans are prepared. One of the neighboring chiefs is held responsible for the cleanliness and good order of each station. He receives a monthly salary of a few shillings from the Government and a few yards of calico from each caravan passing over the route.

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STARTER OF BOARDING HOUSES.

Man With an Odd Trade—Fits Up and Sells Out.

An odd way of making a living in New York city is that of the man who is a professional starter of boarding houses.

"There are a few worse businesses in the world," he says complacently. "The work is active, with constant variety, and quite a little excitement. The risk is small and the profits large. I believe I have no rival in the field, but I have a jim dandy partner—my wife."

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Satan works hardest when the churches are closed for the summer vacation. A foul tongue cannot express the desires of a clean heart.

Piety is never perfunctory.

Try Some of These

Sweet Florida Oranges at 20 cts. a dozen

Good Grape Fruit, 3 for 25 cts.

New Crop English Walnuts at 20 cts. a lb.

New Bulk Kraut as fine as can be, a quart 7 cts.

The Famous "Not a Seed" Raisins a lb.

Zeis & Company

Phone 67

DEATH NOT FINAL, SAYS OLIVER LODGE

He Declares It Is a Sort of Emigration, but It Is Not Annihilation

NO REAL END TO ANYTHING

Truth in Idea of Pre-Existence, Declares Sir Oliver, but Not to Be Identified with Reincarnation—There Is No Beginning at All.

London, England.—"There is no real ending to anything in the universe, nor was there any beginning," said Sir Oliver Lodge in the course of an address on the subject of incarnation. He added:

"The death of the body does not convey any assurance of the soul's death. Every physical analogy is against such a superficial notion in nature. We never see things beginning or coming to an end. Change is what we see, not origin or termination."

"Death is a change indeed—a sort of emigration, a wrenching away of the old familiar scenes, a solemn, portentous fact. But it is not annihilation."

"No thoughtful person can believe that he is destined to drop head foremost into vacant nothing and cease to be. Existence is itself a great adventure—a series of them. Some lead placid lives, seek to avoid adventure but none can altogether escape, none can escape the great adventure—death."

Sir Oliver's message was that there is some great truth in the idea of pre-existence—not an obvious truth and one easily formulated, but a truth difficult of expression and not to be identified with reincarnation. Persons living now might not have been individuals before, but they were chips or fragments of a great master mind, of spirit and light. He did not mean to say only that they were parts of the Deity. He meant something more detailed than that. The idea of angels was treated as fanciful and imaginative. It might be not altogether fanciful. Facts indicated that we were not really lonely in our struggle, that our destiny was not left hap-hazard, and that there was no such thing as "laissez faire" in the highly organized universe.

Help might, said Sir Oliver, be rejected, but help was available. The ministry of benevolence was around us. We were still barely emerging from the ruthlessness of savage competition. The earth was still full of darkness and cruel habitations, but it was our fault and not the fault of nature.

There was room for everybody in a properly organized universe. Civilized people should be above mere animal distress. Humanity was good enough if it obtained a chance. Real badness was exceptional. There was hope in the air, and the time would come when they would realize that Christ was walking not on the waters of Gennesaret but on the Thames.

BOY, SCOLDED, A SUICIDE. Takes Carbolic Acid When Reprimanded for Laggard at School. Philadelphia, Pa.—While despondent, it is believed, because he had been reprimanded by his parents for not doing his best in school, Charles Freeman, aged fourteen years, a high school student, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

The boy went to the home of his aunt, where he took the poison. The aunt was attracted by the lad's cries when he felt the acid burn his throat. As she ran toward him the boy cried: "I am sorry. I don't want to die." The boy succumbed to the deadly draught before medical aid reached him.

Philadelphian, Pa.—While despondent, it is believed, because he had been reprimanded by his parents for not doing his best in school, Charles Freeman, aged fourteen years, a high school student, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

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Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent a word—No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

GIRLS WANTED—Home Steam Laundry. Apply at once.

FOR SALE—A few nice Keifer pears D. C. Allen.

BREAK OF TEN CENTS IN FIRST HOG SALES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—About 5,000 hogs were received at the Indianapolis yards for the opening session of the week, a supply as large as expected and larger than the market could use without breaking the price. The market lost 10 cents as compared with the closing of last week. The leading local packer took practically everything in the first round of the market, paying a top quotation of \$8.10 for the best grades and a range of \$7.85 to \$8 for the general run of the receipts. There was a prompt clearance and final sales were steady with first transactions. Order men were not in the market for more than a very limited number of hogs. Other markets were steady to a shade lower.

Cattle Open Slow.

There was a pretty good sized run of cattle placed on sale, receipts being estimated at about twenty-five cars. While the session was inclined to drag, price changes were slight and there was a fairly good clearance of the receipts. There was no quotable change made in the selling price of calves. Best grades sold as high as 10½c, with the bulk of the run bringing 9½c to 10c. There was a very light run of sheep and lambs received, barely enough to make a market. Prices held just about steady with Friday and Saturday.

William Holland, of Cadillac, Michigan, formerly of this county, is here called by the death of his brother. Mr. Holland will visit here several days before returning home. He formerly lived near Manhattan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Alexandria and daughter, Miss Neva, of Portland Mills, were visitors in the city today.

BELLE UNION.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Buis spent Saturday and Sunday at Coatesville.

Orah McCamack visited with his cousin, Gilbert McCamack Saturday and Sunday.

The Misses Effie Hill, Joann McCamack and Gail Hurst attended the pound party given by James P. Hurst Saturday night.

Miss Gertrude Striner spent Saturday and Sunday with Joy Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Seiwalt, of Eminence visited Ernie Dorsett's Sunday.

Reba Jones and Meta Elliott spent Tuesday night with Dea Cline.

POPULAR GROVE.

Lester Cline has the measles. Rosa Williams is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. U. G. Lyon, near Reelsville.

Charles Wyant and family were called to Coatesville Monday by the serious illness of his father.

The county commissioners were in this county last week.

Pete Cus spent Saturday night and Sunday with Clara and Mae Jones.

WANT ADD COLUMN

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent a word—No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

GIRLS WANTED—Home Steam Laundry. Apply at once.

FOR SALE—A few nice Keifer pears D. C. Allen.

SHOES

When you need a pair of shoes or overshoes come in and let me show you what I have. I handle the well known up to date line of Peters shoes. I will save you from 25c to \$1 per pair on your shoes. I have no high rent to pay. I give my customers that benefit. PHONE 51.

J. W. Herod

Browning's Coffee

That's Right

Has made us many friends. First, they were coffee customers only, then one day they decided to try some of our TEA and BACON and CANNED GOODS and they found they were not good only in spots, but through and through. We invite YOU to give us a test.

BROWNING'S GROCERY

TELEPHONE NUMBER 24.